



പ്രാൺ

(ഗുരു ക്ഷയ്യന്ത) ഹൃദയം:

Prarambha

(Grantha Work Book)



പ്രാണാഘ

ഗുരു കൃഷ്ണൻ ഘോഷാഃ

Prarambha

(*Grantha Work Book*)

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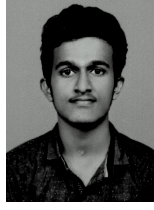
Details

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Page size	1/2 of A4 size paper
Price	Rs._____

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Readers,

*India is filled with diverse languages. Malayalam in Kerala, Tamil in Tamil Nadu, Kannada in Karnataka, Telugu in Andhra, Hindi in Northern Plains of India and Bengali, Assamese, Urdu, Tulu makes the diversity of India a reality. During the age of 19th century languages like Sanskrit, Tamil and Malayalam was written in an ancient script named Grantha. For studying Grantha this book '**Prarambha**' is made. Malayalam version of this book was made first. Though English is an international language it's renewed and redeveloped to a new form . It contains various activities that will surely lead you to success and make you to read Grantha script easily.*

With regards

Writer



About the book....

This book is a complete study material for Grantha. Though this book is in English, the activities shall be written in your native language (if specified). This not only help you to study Grantha, but also help to improve your mother tongue. For ease, this book is divided into three ;

1. **Grantha Manjusha** : This is the first step to Grantha world. It is made with easy exercises which make you study Grantha in a simple way. Grantha Manjusha detail's Grantha vowels, consonants, vowel signs, chillakshara and conjuncts. The English pronouncement is also included for you. After that you have a lot of space to write and practice the letters.
2. **Sarala Grantha Bodhiny** : This tests your Grantha vocabulary. This improves your speed to write grantha. At first you are requested to write the Grantha passage or lessons on English written in Grantha script to your native language or in English script. After some lessons reader is asked to write short notes and essays based on some topics in Grantha using your native language.

3. **Angala Samhita** : This part is filled with English passages. You are requested to write those passages in Grantha script with your native language. In total there are eight lessons.

After the completion of these successfully we promise you that you are able to read the script, Grantha ! This is the word given by the writer.

Wish you all the success.

How to use this book easily ?

According to Unicode Standard English translation for vowels and letters of languages is different from this book. Grantha script is simple and it is blessed with lot of vowels and consonants like all other Indian languages. Because of this reason some of the Unicode laws are omitted to make the reading of Grantha with English language and with your native language easily. The correct pronouncement for Grantha letters in your native language is given along with actual Unicode Standard Translation.

	Unicode	Sanskrit	Tamil	Malayalam
a	a	अ	அ	അ
aa	ā	आ	ஆ	ആ
i	i	इ	இ	ഇ
ii	ī	ई	ஈ	ഈ
u	u	उ	உ	ഉ
uu	ū	ऊ	ஊ	ഊ
r	r	ऋ	ரு	ഋ
rr	ṛ	ॠ	ரு ²	ॠ
l	l	ल	ல	ല
ll	ll	लृ	ல ²	ലൃ
e	e	ए	எ	എ

ai	ai	ऐ	ஐ	ஐ
o	o	ओ	ஓ	ஓ
au	au	औ	ஔ	ஔ
am	am	अं	அம்	அம்
ah	ah	अः	ஃ	அஃ
ka	ka	क	க	க
kha	kha	ख	க ²	வ
ga	ga	ग	க ³	ஈ
gha	gha	घ	க ⁴	ஐ
nga	ṅa	ङ	ங	ங
ca	ca	च	ச	ச
cha	cha	छ	ச ²	ச
ja	ja	ज	ஜ	ஜ
jha	jha	झ	ச ⁴	ய
njya	ṅa	ञ	ஞ	ன
ta	ṭa	ट	ட	ட
tha	ṭha	ठ	ட ²	ஓ
da	ḍa	ड	ட ³	ட
dha	ḍha	ढ	ட ⁴	ட
nna	ṇa	ण	ண	ன
tta	ta	त	த	த
ttha	tha	थ	த ²	ம

dda	da	द	த ³	ட
ddha	dha	ध	த ⁴	ய
na	na	न	ந	ந
pa	pa	प	ப	ப
pha	pha	फ	ப ²	ஹ
ba	ba	ब	ப ³	ஶ
bha	bha	भ	ப ⁴	ஐ
ma	ma	म	ம	ம
ya	ya	य	ய	ய
ra	ra	र	ர	ர
la	la	ल	ல	ல
va	va	व	வ	வ
sha	śa	श	ஸ	ஸ
shha	sha	ष	ஷ	ஷ
sa	sa	स	ஸ	ஸ
ha	ha	ह	ஹ	ஹ
lla	ḷa	ळ	ள	ஐ
zha	za	ळ	ழ	ஓ

CONTENTS

1. *Grantha Manjusha*

Vowels	12
Consonants	17
Vowel Signs	28
Consonants without Vowels	39
Conjuncts	47

2. *Sarala Grantha Bodhiny*

Lesson - 1	59
Lesson - 2	61
Lesson - 3	63
Lesson - 4	65
Complex Exercises	67

3. *Angala Samhita*

Translation Activity - 1	86
Translation Activity - 2	87
Translation Activity - 3	90
Translation Activity - 4	91
Translation Activity - 5	95
Translation Activity - 6	98
Translation Activity - 7	99
Translation Activity - 8	101

Grantha Manjusha

ഗ്രന്ഥ മഞ്ജുഷ



Vowels

ஸராக்சர

அ	a
ஆ	aa
இ	i
ஈ	ii
உ	u
ஊ	uu
ஐ	r
ஔ	rr
எ	l
ஏ	ll
ஐ	e
ஔ	ai
ஒ	o
ஔ	au
அம்	am
அஃ	ah

Let's Write Vowels

க

கு

இ

ஈ

உ

உள

ஊ

ஊ3

ள

ளஃ

௨௪

௨௪

ಒ

ಒಳ

ಕಂ

ಕಃ

Consonants

வெள்ளைநாகு

க	ka
க	kha
க	ga
க	gha
க	nga
ச	ca
ச	cha
ச	ja
ச	jha
ச	njya
த	ta
த	tha
த	da
த	dha
ந	nna
த	tta
த	ttha
த	dda
த	ddha
ந	na
ப	pa

ഫ	pha
ബ	ba
ഭ	bha
മാ	ma
ധ	ya
ര	ra
ല	la
വാ	va
ശ	sha
ഷ	shha
സ	sa
ഹ	ha
ള	lla
൞	zha

Let's Write Grantha Consonants

क

ख

ग

घ

இ

வ

வ

இ

ஈ

ஐ

ஊ

஋

உ

உ

ண

த

ய

டி

ய

ந

പ

മ

ബ

ല

୧

୧

୧

୧

வெ

யா

ஷெ

ஸெ

൧൩

൧൩

൧൩.

Vowel Signs

ஸரஹ

கரண

ராய

ராஜ

கீரவாணி

ரஹித

கஹித

கூஹித

வெஹ

Try to read

You can't read the above given words. To do so you must study vowel signs.

Vowel Signs

ക	ഖ	ഗ	ഘ	ങ
ka	kha	ga	gha	nga
കാ	ഖാ	ഗാ	ഘാ	ങാ
kaa	khaa	gaa	ghaa	ngaa
കി	ഖി	ഗി	ഘി	ങി
ki	khi	gi	ghi	ngi
കീ	ഖീ	ഗീ	ഘീ	ങീ
kii	khii	gii	ghii	ngii
കു	ഖു	ഗു	ഘു	ങു
ku	khu	gu	ghu	ngu
കൂ	ഖൂ	ഗൂ	ഘൂ	ങൂ
kuu	khuu	guu	ghuu	nguu
കൃ	ഖൃ	ഗൃ	ഘൃ	ങൃ
kr	chr	gr	ghr	ngr
കൃ	ഖൃ	ഗൃ	ഘൃ	ങൃ
krr	chr	gr	ghr	ngr
കണ്	ഖണ്	ഗണ്	ഘണ്	ങണ്
kl	chl	gl	ghl	ngl
കണ്	ഖണ്	ഗണ്	ഘണ്	ങണ്
kl	chl	gl	ghl	ngl
കെ	ഖെ	ഗെ	ഘെ	ങെ
ke	khe	ge	gho	ngo
കൈ	ഖൈ	ഗൈ	ഘൈ	ങൈ
kai	khai	gai	ghai	ngai
കൊ	ഖൊ	ഗൊ	ഘൊ	ങൊ
ko	kho	go	gho	ngo
കൌ	ഖൌ	ഗൌ	ഘൌ	ങൌ
kau	khaou	gau	ghau	ngau
കം	ഖം	ഗം	ഘം	ങം
kam	kham	gam	gham	ngam
കഃ	ഖഃ	ഗഃ	ഘഃ	ങഃ
kah	khah	gah	ghah	ngah

ච	ච	ඃ	ඤ	ඤ
ca	cha	ja	jha	njya
චා	චා	ඃා	ඤා	ඤා
caa	chaa	jaa	jhaa	njyaa
චි	චි	ඃි	ඤි	ඤි
ci	chi	ji	jhi	njyi
චී	චී	ඃී	ඤී	ඤී
cii	chī	jii	jhii	njyii
චූ	චූ	ඃූ	ඤූ	ඤූ
cu	chu	ju	jhu	njyu
චු	චු	ඃු	ඤු	ඤු
cuu	chuu	juu	jhuu	njyuu
චු	චු	ඃු	ඤු	ඤු
cr	chr	jr	jhr	njyr
චු	චු	ඃු	ඤු	ඤු
crr	chrr	jr	jhr	njyrr
චඟ	චඟ	ඃඟ	ඤඟ	ඤඟ
cl	chl	jl	jhl	njyl
චඟ්	චඟ්	ඃඟ්	ඤඟ්	ඤඟ්
cll	chll	jll	jhll	njyll
චෙ	චෙ	ඃෙ	ඤෙ	ඤෙ
ce	che	je	jhe	njye
චෙච	චෙච	ඃෙච	ඤෙච	ඤෙච
cai	chai	jai	jhai	njyai
චො	චො	ඃො	ඤො	ඤො
co	cho	jo	jho	njyo
චොඟ	චොඟ	ඃොඟ	ඤොඟ	ඤොඟ
cau	chau	jau	jhau	njyau
චං	චං	ඃං	ඤං	ඤං
cam	cham	jam	jham	njyam
චඃ	චඃ	ඃඃ	ඤඃ	ඤඃ
cah	chah	jah	jhah	njyah

└	o	ɒ	ɒ	ə
ta	tha	da	dha	na
└┐	o┐	ɒ┐	ɒ┐	ə┐
taa	thaa	daa	dhaa	naa
└i	i	ɪ	ɪ	ə
ti	thi	di	dhi	ni
└ii	ii	ɪi	ɪi	əi
tii	thii	dii	dhii	nii
└u	u	ʊ	ʊ	ə
tu	thu	du	dhu	nu
└u	u	ʊ	ʊ	ə
tuu	thuu	duu	dhuu	nuu
└r	r	ɹ	ɹ	ə
tr	thr	dr	dhr	nr
└rr	rr	ɹr	ɹr	ər
trr	thrr	dr	dhr	nrr
└l	l	ɫ	ɫ	ə
tl	thl	dl	dhl	nl
└ll	ll	ɫɫ	ɫɫ	əl
tll	thll	dll	dhl	nll
└e	e	ɛ	ɛ	ə
te	the	de	dhe	ne
└e	e	ɛ	ɛ	ə
tai	thai	dai	dhai	nai
└o	o	ʊ	ʊ	ə
to	tho	do	dho	no
└o	o	ʊ	ʊ	ə
tau	thau	dau	dhou	nau
└o	o	ʊ	ʊ	ə
tam	tham	dam	dham	nam
└ə	ə	ɹ	ɹ	ə
tah	oah	dah	dhah	nah

த	ய	உ	ய	ந
tta	ttha	dda	ddha	na
தா	யா	உா	யா	நா
ttaa	tthaa	ddaa	ddhaa	naa
தி	யி	உி	யி	நி
tti	tthi	ddi	ddhi	ni
தீ	யீ	உீ	யீ	நீ
ttii	tthii	ddii	ddhii	nii
து	யு	உு	யு	நு
ttu	tthu	ddu	ddhu	nu
து	யு	உு	யு	நு
ttuu	tthuu	dduu	ddhuu	nuu
து	யு	உு	யு	நு
ttr	tthr	ddr	ddhr	nr
து	யு	உு	யு	நு
ttrr	tthrr	ddrr	ddhrr	nrr
தள	யள	உள	யள	நள
ttl	tthl	ddl	ddhl	nl
தள	யள	உள	யள	நள
ttl	tthll	ddll	ddhll	nll
தெ	யெ	உெ	யெ	நெ
tte	tthe	dde	ddhe	ne
தெ	யெ	உெ	யெ	நெ
ttai	tthai	ddai	ddhai	nai
தொ	யொ	உொ	யொ	நொ
tto	ttho	ddo	ddho	no
தொ	யொ	உொ	யொ	நொ
ttau	tthau	ddau	ddhau	nau
தம்	யம்	உம்	யம்	நம்
ttam	ttham	ddam	ddham	nam
தஃ	யஃ	உஃ	யஃ	நஃ
ttah	tthah	ddah	ddhah	nah

പ	ഫ	ബ	ഛ	ജ
pa	pha	ba	bha	ma
പാ	ഫാ	ബാ	ചാ	മാ
paa	phaa	baa	bhaa	maa
പി	ഫി	ബി	ചി	മി
pi	phi	bi	bhi	mi
പീ	ഫീ	ബീ	ചീ	മീ
pii	phii	bii	bhii	mii
പു	ഫു	ബു	ചു	മു
pu	phu	bu	bhu	mu
പൂ	ഫൂ	ബൂ	ചൂ	മൂ
puu	phuu	buu	bhuu	muu
പ്ര	ഫ്ര	ബ്ര	ച്ര	മ്ര
pr	phr	br	bhr	mr
പ്ര	ഫ്ര	ബ്ര	ച്ര	മ്ര
pr	phrr	brr	bhrr	mrr
പണ	ഫണ	ബണ	ചണ	മണ
pl	phl	bl	bhl	ml
പണ്ണ	ഫണ്ണ	ബണ്ണ	ചണ്ണ	മണ്ണ
pll	phll	bll	bhll	mll
പെ	ഫെ	ബെ	ചെ	മെ
pe	phe	be	bhe	me
പൈ	ഫൈ	ബൈ	ചൈ	മൈ
pai	phai	bai	bhai	mai
പൊ	ഫൊ	ബൊ	ചൊ	മൊ
po	pho	bo	bho	mo
പൌ	ഫൌ	ബൌ	ചൌ	മൌ
pau	phau	bau	bhau	mau
പം	ഫം	ബം	ചം	മം
pam	pham	bam	bham	mam
പഃ	ഫഃ	ബഃ	ചഃ	മഃ
pah	phah	bah	bhah	mah

<p> ய ya யா yaa யி yi யீ yii யு yu யூ yuu ய் yr </p> <p> யெ ye யெய yai யொ yo யௌ yau யம் yam யஃ yah </p>	<p> ர ra ரா raa ரி ri ரீ rii ரு ru ரூ ruu ர் rr </p> <p> ரெ re ரெர rai ரொ ro ரௌ rau ரம் ram ரஃ rah </p>	<p> ல la லா laa லி li லீ lii லு lu லூ luu ல் lr </p> <p> லெ le லெ lai லொ lo லௌ lau லம் lam லஃ lah </p>	<p> வ va வா vaa வி vi வீ vii வு vu வூ vuu வ் vr வ் vrr வள vl வள vll வெ ve வெ vai வொ vo வௌ vau வம் vam வஃ vah </p>	<p> ஸ sha ஸா shaa ஸி shi ஸீ shii ஸு shu ஸூ shuu ஸ் shr ஸ் shrr ஸள shl ஸள shll ஸெ she ஸெ shai ஸொ sho ஸௌ shau ஸம் sham ஸஃ shah </p>
---	---	--	---	---

ஷ்	ஸ	ஹ	எ	ஜ
shh	sa	ha	lla	zha
ஷா	ஸா	ஹா	எா	ஜா
shhaa	saa	haa	llaa	zhaa
ஷி	ஸி	ஹி	எி	ஜி
shhi	si	hi	lli	zhi
ஷீ	ஸீ	ஹீ	எீ	ஜீ
shhii	sii	hii	lii	zhii
ஷு	ஸு	ஹு	எு	ஜு
shhu	su	hu	llu	zhu
ஷு	ஸு	ஹு	எு	ஜு
shhuu	suu	huu	lluu	zhuu
ஷ்	ஸ்	ஹ்		
shhr	sr	hr		
ஷ்	ஸ்	ஹ்		
shhrr	srr	hrr		
ஷள	ஸள	ஹள		
shhl	sl	hl		
ஷ்ள	ஸ்ள	ஹ்ள		
shhll	sll	hll		
ஷெ	ஸெ	ஹெ	எெ	ஜெ
shhe	se	he	lle	zhe
ஷெ	ஸெ	ஹெ	எெ	ஜெ
shhai	sai	hai	llai	zhai
ஷொ	ஸொ	ஹொ	எொ	ஜொ
shho	so	ho	llo	zho
ஷொள	ஸொள	ஹொள	எொள	ஜொள
shhau	sau	hau	llau	zhau
ஷம்	ஸம்	ஹம்	எம்	ஜம்
shham	sam	ham	llam	zham
ஷஃ	ஸஃ	ஹஃ	எஃ	ஜஃ
shhah	sah	hah	llah	zhah

Write	Sign of aa	Sign of i	Sign of r	Sign of ll
உ				
ஃ				
ஈ				
ஐ				
எ				
வ				
அ				
ஊ				
ஓ				
ஔ				
ஐ				
ஊ				
ஓ				
ஔ				

Exercise

❖ Write the following letters with vowel signs

1. क
2. ण
3. ञ
4. झ
5. ञ

❖ Write the following letters with vowel signs ; *rr; ll*.

1. ऌ
2. ॠ
3. ञ
4. ञ
5. ञ

Reader who can answer the above questions can ;

- ✓ Understand Grantha letters
- ✓ Understand vowel signs
- ✓ Read words without conjunctives

Consonants Without Vowels

ஸாராஹித வுஞ்ந

க்	tt
ந்	n
ழ்	m
ட்	t
ஞ்	ng
ர்	r
க்	k
ண்	nn
ய்	y
ழ்	dd
ப்	p

ഔ	njy
ഗു	g
ഷ്ട	shh
ശ്ശ	s
ബ്ബ	h
വ്വ	v
ബ്ബ	b
ച്	c
ജ്	j
ഛ	d
ശ്	sh

** As per Grantha the following shall be pronounced using stress and shall not be pronounced independently as in English alphabets.*

Let's Write Consonants Without Consonants

ക

ന

ള

ല

ഇ

റ

ക

ഞ

ധ

ഘ

ഞ

ത

എ

ഐ

ഐ

ഐ

ഖ

ബ

ഘ

ഞ

ط

ث

-
- Reader shall give proper attention towards the following letters.
 - Though these are not seen independently in English you may encounter certain problems while studying these.

Conjuncts

ஸஃயஸ்தூபகஷா

Simple Conjuncts

This is divided into two;

1. Stacking

While writing in this type the secondary letter is placed below the main letter. Examine the conjunct *ktta*

க் + த -- க்த

2. Combining

In this primary (main) and secondary letter combines. Examine the conjunct *jnja*.

ஜ் + ஞ -- ஜ்ஞ

Special Symbols

When letters *ra* and *ya* occurs in a conjunct it takes special symbol in Grantha as following

𑌕𑌃

Complex Conjuncts

Till now we studied about Simple Conjuncts. In that one letter has formed a conjunct with another. But in Grantha we can combine two or more letters at a same time to give Complex Conjuncts. This is divided into three ---

1. Stacked Complex Conjuncts
2. Stacked and Combined Complex Conjuncts
3. Combined Complex Conjuncts.

1. Stacked Complex Conjuncts

This shows similarity to Stacked Conjuncts. Letters which can't create Combined Conjuncts is combined using this method. E.g. :

spla

ஸ் + ல் + ய = ஸ்ல் + ய = ஸ்லய

kntta

க் + ந் + த = க்ந்த் + த = க்ந்தத

Letters *ra*, *ya* which occurs as secondary letter in conjuncts it doesn't take it's symbolic shape. Analyze the following conjunct *grddha* ;

த் + ர் + ய = த்ரய் + ய = த்ரயய

As like this *ya* becomes similar.

2. Stacked and Combined Complex Conjuncts

In a conjunct if one or more Combined Conjuncts or one or more Stacked Conjuncts occur it changes its structure to give Stacked and Combined Complex Conjuncts.

kttra

க் + த் + ரு = க்த் + ரு = க்துர

If letter *ra* occurs first or last in a conjunct it forms Stacked and Combined Complex Conjuncts

3. Combined Complex Conjuncts

If three letters combine and form a conjunct in a combined form is called Combined Complex conjuncts.

nttva

ந் + த் + வ் = ந்த் + வ் = ந்தவ

Conjuncts

க் + த = க்த (kta)

க் + ஷ = க்ஷ (ksha)

ஞ் + ய = ஞய , ஞ (nyca)

ஜ் + ஜ = ஜ்ஜ (jja)

ஜ் + ஞ = ஜ்ஞ (jnja)

த் + ய = த்ய (tt-ttha)
 த் + வ = த்வ (ttva)
 ந் + ந = ந்ந (n-na)
 ந் + ய = ந்ய (nttha)
 ந் + ட = ந்ட (nddha)
 ந் + ட = ந்ட (ndha)
 ந் + ஜ = ந்ஜ (nma)
 ந் + வ = ந்வ (nva)
 ஸ் + ஷ = ஸ்ஷ (shca)
 ஷ் + ட = ஷ்ட (shhta)
 ஹ் + ஜ = ஹ்ஜ (hma)
 ஜ் + ஷ = ஜ்ஷ (njycha)
 ஜ் + ஜ = ஜ்ஜ (njyja)
 ந் + த = ந்த (ntta)
 த் + ட = த்ட (dhdhha)
 த் + வ = த்வ (ddva)
 ஜ் + ஜ = ஜ்ஜ (mma)
 க் + க = க்க (kka)
 க் + வ = க்வ (kva)
 ச் + ஷ = ச்ஷ (cca)
 ச் + ஷ = ச்ஷ (ccha)
 த் + ட = த்ட (dhdha)
 ப் + ட = ப்ட (bdha)
 ல் + ல = ல்ல (ll-lla)

உ^ஃ + ர = ம்ர (mra)

ங்^ஃ + ர = க்ர (gra)

க்^ஃ + ர = க்ர (kra)

ப்^ஃ + ர = ப்ர (pra)

ஸ்^ஃ + ர = ஸ்ர (shra)

த்^ஃ + ர = த்ர (thra)

ர்^ஃ + உ = ரு (rma)

ர்^ஃ + ல = ரு (rda)

க்^ஃ + ய = க்ய (kya)

ச்^ஃ + ய = ச்ய (cya)

த்^ஃ + ர் + ய = த்^ஃ + ய = த்ய (thrya)

ர்^ஃ + உ^ஃ + ய = ரு^ஃ + ய = ருய (rmya)

ர்^ஃ + க்^ஃ + ய = ரு^ஃ + ய = ருய (rkya)

வ்^ஃ + ப்^ஃ + ல = வ்^ஃ + ல = வ்ல (spla)

க்^ஃ + ந்^ஃ + த = க்^ஃ + த = க்ந (kntha)

க்^ஃ + த்^ஃ + ர = க்^ஃ + ர = க்ந (kthra)

க்^ஃ + த்^ஃ + வ = க்^ஃ + வ = க்ந (kthva)

ந்^ஃ + த்^ஃ + வ = ந்^ஃ + வ = ந்ந (nthva)

வ்^ஃ + த்^ஃ + ர = வ்^ஃ + ர = வ்ந (sthra)

ந்^ஃ + த்^ஃ + ர = ந்^ஃ + ர = ந்ந (nthra)

ர்^ஃ + க்^ஃ + த = ரு^ஃ + த = ருந (rktha)

ந்^ஃ + த்^ஃ + வ = ந்^ஃ + வ = ந்ந (nthva)

Exercise

1. What is a Simple Conjunct ?
2. Explain Simple Conjuncts with appropriate examples.
3. Explain the definition of Stacked Complex Conjuncts.
4. Give ten examples for Stacked and Combined Complex Conjuncts.
5. Explain the definition and divisions of Complex Conjuncts with appropriate examples.
6. Give exact conjunctive forms of following in Grantha.
 - a. *ndh*
 - b. *mna*
 - c. *shhkra*
 - d. *jjva*
 - e. *mbra*
 - f. *shva*
 - g. *njyja*
 - h. *jnjya*
 - i. *mba*
 - j. *nva*
 - k. *kra*
 - l. *dhdhhva*
 - m. *dhla*
 - n. *shree*
 - o. *shsha*
 - p. *shna*
 - q. *kthra*
 - r. *kthva*
 - s. *vva*
 - t. *rkka*

Let's Try To Read Grantha

[illegible]

Tetra-stacked Conjuncts & Pent-stacked Conjuncts

சுந) மயுதூபகூர

When four or five letters combine and give a stacked conjunct is formerly known as Tetra or Pent-stacked conjuncts.

Kthmna (Tetra Stacked)

க் + த் + ம் + ன் = க்த்மன்

Krmna (Pent-stacked)

க் + ர் + ம் + ன் + ஶ் = க்த்ரம்ஷ்

But these are now read as *thmna* and *krumna* respectively.

Grantha Numbers(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0)

க உ ந ச று கா எ அ கூ ௦

Let's Write Grantha Numbers

𑌕

𑌔

𑌖

சு

ரு

சூ

எ

എ

ക

ഒ

ശാരദ ഗ്രന്ഥ ബോധിനി

(ക്രമംമല ജാലുജ)

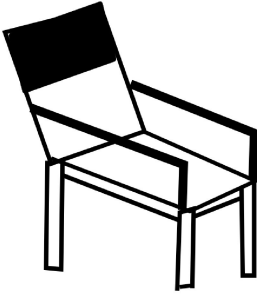
Sarala Grantha Bodhiny

(English Medium)



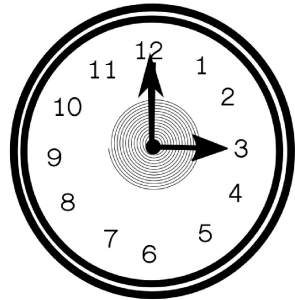
പാഠ - 1

ഉൾ ഇൾ ക പെന്റ.
വാട് ഇൾ ഉൾ ?
ഉൾ ഇൾ ക പെന്റ



ഉൾ ഇൾ ക ചെഡർ.
വാട് ഇൾ ഉൾ ?
ഉൾ ഇൾ ക ചെഡർ.

ഉൾ ഇൾ ക ക്ലോക്ക്.
വാട് ഇൾ ഉൾ ?
ഉൾ ഇൾ ക ക്ലോക്ക്.



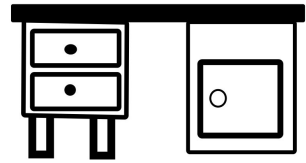
ഉൾ ഇൾ ു ഡെബിൻ.

വാഡ് ഇൾ ഉൾ ?

ഉൾ ഇൾ ു ഡെബിൻ.

ഇൾ ഉൾ ു ഡെബിൻ ?

ധൾ ഉൾ ഇൾ ു ഡെബിൻ.



ഉൾ ഇൾ ു ബാക്.

വാഡ് ഇൾ ഉൾ ?

ബാക് ഇൾ ഫൊർ വാഡ്?

ഇഡ് ഇൾ ഫൊർ ഷുചിയിങ്ങ്



ഇഡ് ഇൾ ു കവ്.

വാഡ് ഇൾ ഇഡ്?

ഉാഡ് ഇൾ ു കവ്.

ഫൊർ വാഡ് ഇൾ ഇഡ് ധരിബ്ബ്?

ഇഡ് ഇൾ ധരിബ്ബ് ഫൊർ ചിറംകിങ്ങ്.

വാഡ് ഇൾ ഇഡ് ധരിബ്ബ് ഫൊർ ചിറംകിങ്ങ് ?

നൊ ഇഡ് ഇൾ ക്രൂസ്സൊ ധരിബ്ബ് ഫൊർ ചിറംകിങ്ങ് ഡ്.



~~~~~

## പാഠം- 2



ചാട് ഇവൻ കു ബൊയ്.  
വാട് ഇവൻ ഹിഖൻ നെയിഴ്?  
ഹിഖൻ നെയിഴ് ഇവൻ രാജു.  
ഇവൻ ഹി രാജു ?  
ധെഖൻ ഹി ഇവൻ രാജു.

വാട് ഇവൻ ചാട് ?  
ചാട് ഇവൻ കു ബുണ്ടുക്കാട്.  
ഖൊർ വാട് ഇവൻ ഇട് യരിഖ് ?  
ഇട് ഇവൻ യരിഖ് ഖൊർ പ്രാവതിംജ്.



ചാട് ഇവൻ കു ബെർ.  
വാട് ഇവൻ ചാട് ?  
ചാട് ഇവൻ കു ബെർ.  
ലഖൻ ബെർ ഹാവ് ഖെഖൻ?  
ധെഖൻ ഇട് ഹാവ് ഖെഖൻ.

ചാട് ഇവർ കൂ ബിർജ്.

വാട് ഇവർ ബിരൊ ഇട് ?

വാട് ഇവർ ബിരൊ ഇട്.

ഡ്രീസ് ക്രൂസ് ഡ്രൈസ് ബിർജ് ഇട്



ഡ്രൈസ് ഇവർ ഡ്രൈസ്?

ഡ്രൈസ് ഇവർ ഇട് ൧ ഡ്രൈസ്.

ഇവർ ഡ്രൈസ് ഡ്രൈസ് ?

ഡ്രൈസ് ഇവർ ഇവർ ഡ്രൈസ്.

വാട് ഇവർ ഗീത ചരിയിം?

ഗീത ഇവർ വരിയിം

ചവർ ഷീ വരിയിം ഡ്രൈസ് ?

ഡ്രൈസ് ഷീ വിത് വരിയിം ഡ്രൈസ്.

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പാഠ - 3

പേപ്പർ ഇവർ കുറിച്ചു.

വാട് പേപ്പർ ഇവർ കുറിച്ചു ?

പേപ്പർ പേപ്പർ ഇവർ കുറിച്ചു.

വാട് ഇവർ കുറിച്ചു നോക്കൂ ?

കുറിച്ചു നോക്കൂ ഇവർ നോക്കൂ.

വാട് ഇവർ കുറിച്ചു നോക്കൂ ?

കുറിച്ചു നോക്കൂ കുറിച്ചു നോക്കൂ.



പേപ്പർ ഇവർ കുറിച്ചു നോക്കൂ ?

കുറിച്ചു നോക്കൂ കുറിച്ചു നോക്കൂ

പേപ്പർ ഇവർ കുറിച്ചു നോക്കൂ ?

കുറിച്ചു നോക്കൂ കുറിച്ചു നോക്കൂ.

വാട് ഇവർ നോക്കൂ നോക്കൂ ?

നോക്കൂ ഇവർ നോക്കൂ കുറിച്ചു നോക്കൂ.

വാട് ഇവർ കുറിച്ചു നോക്കൂ?

കുറിച്ചു നോക്കൂ കുറിച്ചു നോക്കൂ.



വെയർ ഇവർ വിനായകർ കൂടെ ശിവൻ ?

മെ ക്രൂർ ഇൻ ൧ പെരെയെണ്ണ.

ക്രൂർ മെ പെയിംഗ് ?

മെ ക്രൂർ പെയിംഗ് ഹെഡ്.

ഇവർ ബിന്ദു പെയിംഗ് ?

ഡെവർ ഷീ ഇവർ പെയിംഗ്.

വാട് ഇവർ ഷീ പെയിംഗ് ?

ബിന്ദു ഇവർ പെയിംഗ് ചാതുർമാർ.

ഇവർ രാജു പെയിംഗ് ?

നോ ഹി ഇവർ പെയിംഗ്.

വെയർ ഇവർ യെനിതാവർ ഹെഡ്?

ഹെഡ് ഹെഡ് ഇവർ കൂടെ ബെഡ്.

വെയർ ഇവർ ബെഡ് ?

ഇവർ ഇവർ കൂടെ പെയിംഗ്.

~~~~~

## പാഠം- 4

താങ്ക് ഊപാത് ഇബ് അപ്പിങ്ങ് ചാംഗൊ.  
വാട് ഇബ് ഊപാത് അപ്പിങ്ങ് ?  
ഊപാത് ഇബ് അപ്പിങ്ങ് ചാംഗൊ.  
വാട് ഇബ് അപ്പിങ്ങ് ചായിങ്ങ് ?  
അപ്പിങ്ങ് ഇബ് അപ്പിങ്ങ് ചാംഗൊ.



ഏ ബോയ് ക്രീം മേയർ ഇന്ത്യ ഗ്രേണ്ഡ്  
ഹി ക്രീം മേ ?  
മേ ക്രീം സൗരേന്ദ്ര ക്രീം കൗമാർ.

അപ്പിങ്ങ് ക്രീം.  
ചിങ്ങ് യി ഹാർ ഹിന്ത്യങ്ങ് ?  
ഗ്രേണ്ഡ് ഹാർ ഹാർ.  
വാട് ഇബ് ഗ്രേണ്ഡ് ഗ്രേണ്ഡ് ഹാർ?  
ഗ്രേണ്ഡ് ഗ്രേണ്ഡ് മേയർ ഗ്രേണ്ഡ്.

വാട് ഇവർ ഹരിപാത് ട്രെയിൻ ?  
ഇവർ ഇവർ ഇവർ.  
ഇവർ ഇവർ ഇവർ ?  
ഇവർ ഇവർ ഇവർ.  
കുമാർ ഇവർ ക്രിസ്റ്റോ ഇവർ വിട്ട് ഇവർ

ഇവർ ഇവർ നാജെക് മൊഡിൻ ?  
ഇവർ ഇവർ മൊഡിൻ ടു ബാഗ്ഗേജ്.  
ഇവർ ഇവർ വിക് ഇവർ ?  
ഇവർ ഇവർ വിക് ഇവർ.

ഇവർ ക്രിസ് യഥാ യഥാ ?  
ഇവർ ക്രിസ് ഇവർ 2 നാളി.  
വാട് ക്രിസ് യഥാ യഥാ ഇവർ.  
ഇവർ ക്രിസ് തിരുവനന്തപുരം ഇവർ.

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Complex Exercises.

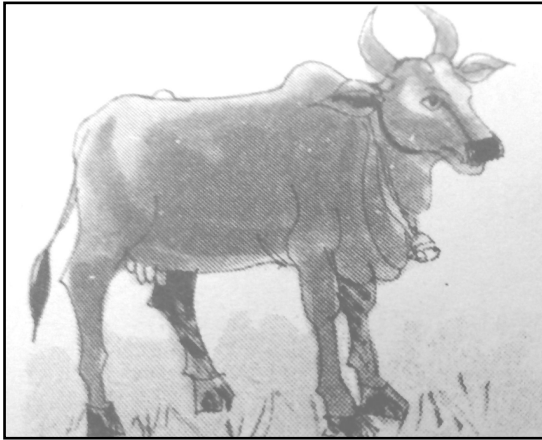
- ☉ Prepare an short note in Grantha in your native language for the following pictures in the given space.

1.



Post Office


3.



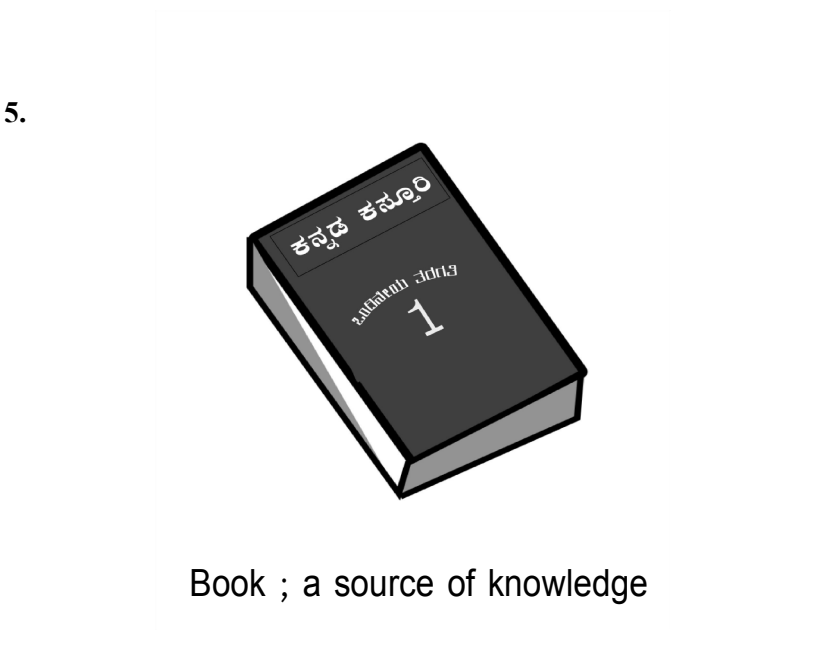
Uses and advantages of cow

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook page or a sheet of stationery designed for writing.

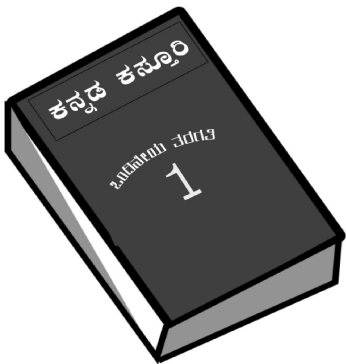
5.



Book ; a source of knowledge

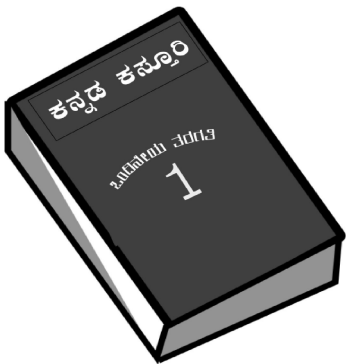


5.



Book ; a source of knowledge

5.



Book ; a source of knowledge

6.



Plastic; a destructive source of earth

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

7.



Nature's Beauty

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

INDIA
States and Union Territories

The map displays the following states and union territories from north to south:

- JAMMU & KASHMIR
- HIMACHAL PRADESH
- PUNJAB
- CHANDIGARH
- HARYANA
- RAJASTHAN
- Gujarat
- MADHYA PRADESH
- BHARATPUR
- GUJARAT
- GOA
- KARNATAKA
- TAMIL NADU
- KERALA
- WEST BENGAL
- ASSAM
- ARUNACHAL PRADESH
- NAGALAND
- TRIPURA
- MIZORAM
- MANIPUR
- MEGHALAYA
- SIKKIM
- NEPAL
- BHUTAN
- PAKISTAN
- AFGHANISTAN
- CHINA
- SRI LANKA

Legend:

- International Boundary
- State Boundary
- Country Capital
- State/UT Capital

Other geographical features labeled include the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, and Port Blair.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

- ## 1. Students and Politics

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on the right side, suggesting it's part of a bound notebook.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[illegible]

4. Relevance of media in students

[illegible]

[illegible]

5. Adulterants in Food.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

சூர்ய வஹித

Angala Samhita



Translation Activity - 1

Malayalam is language which took it's birth in the Dravidan Family. Other developed languages found in this family are Tamil, Telugu and Kannada respectively. The most ancient language among these is Tamil or formerly *Tamizh*. Before many years Malayalam was known as Tamil. The word *Malayalam* denoted the place, not the language. In modern times the word denoted the language. Before that Malayalam was called *Kerala Bhasha*, *Malayanma*, *Malayayma*, *Malayammozhy* respectively.

From the period of evolution many literary works took birth from Malayalam. This was further dissociated into *Manipravalam* and *Pattu*. The literary works which was translated from Tamil was called *Pattu*. Ancient *Manipravalam* literary works told about all the religions. Many poets revealed the sexual impact of people in that age and also the stories of prostitutes. The social status of that age is known for scientist through this works. These includes all social evils and sexual impact towards women by the men and kings. These also told valuable stories of *Purananas* (epics) and religious activities prevailed in the society.

In the 16th century there lived a poet named *Ezhuthacchan* is considered father of Malayalam language. Today's major divisible and blessed devotional literatures was contributed by *Ezhuthacchan*. Many prose literature was also born in that period. Many people from outer world came here and studied Malayalam from Kerala and wrote translations for Bible.

In the 21st century the prose literature refreshed to develop and it included many golden works too. Short stories, drama, essay, novel etc. was born in this period. Due to these works Malayalam language became proud before other Indian languages. It also showed it's golden talents in the newspaper field also.

Translation Activity - 2

Taking up the factors of efficiency of literature and meaning languages are divided into six ; 1. Sound, 2. Word jotting , 3. Sentence jotting, 4. Meaning, 5. Spelling, 6. Situated area. People classify languages under these criteria. There are innumerable languages in the world. So for convenience languages are classified according to area. They're ;

1. American 2. African 3. Pacific ocean 4. Eurasian

1. **American** -- The talking languages in America is more than thousand. In North America Escimo, Athabaskan, Algonquian, Inuit, Navaho, Nahuatl etc. are talked in vast. Spanish, English, French etc. are popular languages commonly used in United States and Canada.

2. **Pacific ocean** -- There are three groups. They are Malay Family, Polynesian Family and Australian Family.

3. **African** -- Bushman, Khoisan, Sudan, Semitic, Hamitic families combines to form African group. Bushman group is in South Africa, Khoisan is in south part of equator and Sudan in northern part of equator. According to Bible Sam and Ham are sons of Noah. The languages spoken by both is formerly known as Semitic and Hamitic.

4. **Eurasian** -- In this languages underwent many development and changes and it is very famous among all the world. These are reclassified as the following ;

1) **Eural Altaic Family** , This family is the second largest among all other families. Finnish, Turkish, Hungarian, Mongol languages come under this family

2) **Chinese Family** : Anami, Syami, Tibet-Burmese and Chinese are some tabulations for this. Chinese has major importance in this family. Chinese language has letters with monospelling. It undewent any development and it reveals the culture of China, the country.

3) **Dravidian Family** : The four parts of India, Kerala, Tamil Nadu formerly *Tamizhakam*, Mysore formerly *Karnataka*, Andhra Pradesh (Now subdivided into *Rayaal-Sima* and *Telangana*) speaks Dravidian languages. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Gondi, Tulu etc. Is included in Dravidian Family.

4) **Kakasious Family** : Kakasious mountain between Krishna and Caspian river is the birth place of this. Legi, Chechan, Sarkasi, Svany, Migely, Jarjyy etc. are languages which includes in this.

5) **Sematic Family** : It is classifid in various type by scientists. Babilonian, Canatic, Syrian, Abicinian, Ethiopian etc. are Sematic languages. Kharosthhi in North India is a language developed from this family. Some people classifies Samatic and Haematic in one group. These two underwent many cultural changes during the period of evolution.

6) **Baropean Family** : This is the largest family among others and it underwent several cultural development. Knowledge, Literature flourished in this family. Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Latin, Greek, French, English, Dutch, Russian, Bengali, Odia etc. Include in this family. These languages are spoken in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Russia, France etc. There are subdivided into twelve ---

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Celtic | 7. Letslahnik |
| 2. Germanic | 8. Armenian |
| 3. Italic | 9. Aryan |
| 4. Greek | 10. Besian |
| 5. Thokary | 11. Figeon |
| 6. Albenian | 12. Tethian |

Baropean primarily subdivided into two. They are ;

1. Kontum	{	Latin
		Greek
		Italian
		French
		Britian
		Gelic
		Tokary

2. Satam	{	Persian
		Hindi
		Sanskrit
		Russian
		Bangla

7) Austric Family : It is seen in North India and Indochina territorial places. Now it is decreasing. These are now seen in forests in Syamam and Bhrahma , Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Pancham district in Tamil Nadu.

Translation Activity - 3

K.R. Narayan's starting was in a meager stage and then took the way of upper development according to bring out tremendous change in society. He was the 11th president of India who gave proud to Kerala State. He is formerly known as '*Indian Bharana Thantragna*' and is a famous writer as well as an educational viewer. K.R. Narayan was born on Uzhavur in Kottayam district of Kerala in October 27, 1920. He was very bright in education. Though he had first rank in M.A. he didn't get any job. As a sweet revenge he became our Vice President to make India prosper. He completed his education in London School of Economics. K.R. Narayan also worked in Turkey, America and also in Thailand. He worked as Vice Chancellor in Delhi Jawaharlal Nehru University and also worked as a U.N. Assign for India. Narayan was selected twice as M.P. in Ottappalam in Palghat district. In 1948 he returned to India and worked in Planning Commission. After that he became Vice President.

In July 25, 1997 he was selected as Indian Vice President. He took implementation through the way of justice. He is a best example for people who like to find success through hard work.

Translation Activity - 4

There is a proverb in India that reads “Even at times of poverty, one shall not lose integrity and honesty”. The life of Mahatma Gandhi depicted the true spirit of this saying and stands as a strong exemplar for the poorest of the poor to lead a modest life. Even in the days of oppression and subjugation, he voluntarily led a simple life and preached the millions of people of India to maintain their integrity by means of adopting nonviolent methods, truthfulness and direct, honest submission of soul in front of the offending evil that was pilfering the rights and ethical living. His doctrine of Aparigraha (Non-possession or Non-attachment) is one of the greatest ways for one to work for a common cause that keeps one away from all miseries. It also keeps the mind, body and soul in a purified and sanctified state which ultimately bring out the fruits of the Karma without need for violent, greedy means. His choice of shedding the lavish attire became the aesthetic symbol for himself in the later days of his life.

Millions of starving people had a spell bounding experience of a beam of light while slogging in a darkness of ignorance and foreign domination at the arrival of Mahatma in their villages; in their huts; in their lands and in their workplaces. In order to feed, nurse and clothe the millions of poor Indians, he came out with the statement “... those of us who want to see light out of darkness have to follow this rule. I do not want to dispossess anybody. I should then be departing from the rule of Ahimsa. If somebody else possesses more than I do, let him. But so far as my own life has to be regulated, I do say that I dare not possess anything which I do not want... You and I have no right to anything that we really have until these three millions are clothed and fed better...” And, the world knows how one

man lived up to it until his death which changed the fate of the nation. His insistence of using the ancient Charka for their daily alms was a boon to those people who lived in the midst of everyday scavenging, man-to-man pleading or harassing for their earnings. His scheme of massive spinning and hand-woven clothes dignified women and children to lead an honorable living. He upheld the need for resolving India's poor economic condition than the pursuit for freedom and many of his schemes and plans embodied that purpose. In his own words, "The charkha, which is the embodiment of willing obedience and calm persistence, must therefore succeed before there is civil disobedience." 30 billion people of India had a rich experience with various cultures, administrative systems and diversified style of living but poorer in developing business skills and modernizing traditional methods to build their economy. When the British came with their line of work, the country tasted a westernized style of living and methods that added comfort and affluence forcing them to learn new approaches in all walks of life. The worsened part of this transition was that people lost their rights and liberty, power and pride. Mahatma Gandhi was the one leader who struggled to bring back the impoverished to the main stream to mingle them up with the social, political structure, giving them all importance and transform them refined.

His efforts for the cause of the Harijans (untouchables, caste people belonging to lower class) had a greater influence in the process of India's independence. While the ignorance and aggression of the Harijans stood as a barrier to the reinforcing of the freedom struggle, Gandhi assured that it could not be the rationale for delaying the self-government

for India by involving them in his various schemes such as sarvodaya, swadeshi and mass spinning movements. In "Harijan", he

wrote, "In battling against untouchability, and in dedicating myself to that battle, I have no less an ambition than to see a full regeneration of humanity." A pure, ethical truth is achieved only through unselfishness. Self-centered, self-interested search for truth pollutes the whole process of correction and the outcome by such means could lead to extreme self-righteousness, arrogance, sometimes, even tyranny. The world needs a discipline that sees Truth as God and asserts God is Truth, and that is possible by the means of "Reducing oneself to Zero".

We can cite many Mahatmas and Gurus who had surpassed many superstitious beliefs and attained this level zero. They have changed the whole world, the way it lives, while living at zero point. Lord Buddha attained enlightenment not when he was a King. Mother Teresa was on the roads when she had a sparkle in her mind to serve the downtrodden. Mahatma Gandhi is relevant even today for he had gone to the extent of wearing the "level zero" attire for his cause. Gandhi's economic vision was aimed at the removal of poverty and exploitation, economic inequality and a world order based on war.

He conceptualized the ideas of cooperation and sharing, universal participation in physical labor, voluntary limitation of wants, decentralization of economic activities, a new technology called "Swadeshi" in consonance with the new goals, and the transformation of private ownership into trusteeship. Our economic reforms are no inferior to these tenets put forth by Gandhiji.

Yet, there exists a huge difference between those in terms of social contribution and political application. Even as Gandhiji was criticized for wanting the people in the state of perpetual poverty and demanding self-disciplined austerity from them, today's economic reforms put us in a state of spurious prosperity and communal disorderliness. Gandhiji wanted to build social justice and

welfare amalgamated with economy for the poor India where as today's economic policies dictates terms on its own, not evolving out of any social means but for political pragmatism. Therefore, one must have to comprehend finally that the Gandhian model of simplicity is no poverty, but a risk-free commodity you buy in your own outlet.

Translation Activity - 5

India is a land with diverse language and scripts. It took its origin from Vedas, Upanishads and by songs and music. According to cave writings *Brahmi* and *Kharosti* is very old. But in the book *Pannavanasutra* of Jains 18 scripts are found. From that many scripts was born. Formerly Brahmi script is the mother of all other scripts. Brahmi script is the mother of *Kutila* , *Gupta* , *Pracheen Nagri*, *Sarada* scripts, From the ancient Nagri script scripts like Gujarati, Mahajani, Rajastany was born. The new Lipi's (Scripts) are given below

- 1) **Takri** -- According to Dr. Griyersen this is sister of scripts of Sarada and Landa. But according to Dr. Balur this is the daughter of Sarada. Takri is also known as Takky or Takki.
- 2) **Sirmauri** --- This is the script of talking language Sirmauri (Sirmaury). It has a relation with Devanagri script.
- 3) **Dogri** --- Took birth from Sarada script. Written for Dogri (Daugari) language in Punjab, Rajputana (Now Rajasthan) and Kashmir (Both in Indian Kashmir and in P.O.K.).
- 4) **Chaemyali** --- Spoken in Chamba areas and took birth from Sarada script.
- 5) **Mandayali** --- Also took birth from Sarada script. Script of languages spoken in places Mukht and Suketh.
- 6) **Jaunsary** --- Keeps a relation with Sirmauri script which is used as script in Indian Mountainous region.
- 7) **Kouchy** --- Used for Kouchy *Boly* (Talking script) in Shimla,
- 8) **Kullui** --- Used in Kullu Mountain areas. Took birth from Sarada script
- 9) **Kastvari** --- Used in North region of Kashmir namely Kastvar. It also took birth from Sarada. This comes between Takky and Sarada.

- 10) **Landa** --- This is the script of Mahajani's in Punjab, Sindh. It is also used as script of Sindh and Lahanda language.
- 11) **Mutany** --- Developed from Landa script. Used for Multany script.
- 12) **Vanigh** --- Used by Hindus and Muslims in Sindh regions.
- 13) **Gurumughi** --- Formerly used for writing Punjabi language.
- 14) **Nagri** --- Developed from Pracheen Nagari. Used for writing Hindi, Sanskrit, Nepali, etc. Has relation with Prakrit, Apabrams and Paly.
- 15) **Gujarathy** --- Sister of Nagri. Used for writing Gujarathi language in Gujarath and in some parts of Pakistan.
- 16) **Mahajany** --- Used in Uttar Pradesh, Rajputana, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh etc.
- 17) **Mody** --- Used in Maharashtra. Took birth from old Nagari
- 18) **Kaithi** --- Developed from old Nagari. Also has regional names like Bhojpuri Kaithi, Thirhuty Kaithy etc.
- 19) **Maithily** --- Used in Mithila. Has a relation with Bangla.
- 20) **Bangla** --- Also known as Bengali. It took birth from ancient Nagri.
- 21) **Assamiya** --- Also known as Assamese. Used in Assam and parts of Arunachal Pradesh. It is sister of Bangla script.
- 22) **Odia** --- Also known as Oria or Oriya and Udiya. Has a relation with Tamil and Telugu. Because of this this is very tough to learn. Used to write the language Oria (Oriya or Odia) or Utkala.
- 23) **Manipuri** --- Developed from Bangla and used in Manipur in India and also used in parts of Bangladesh.
- 24) **Nevari** --- Used for writing Nevary language in Nepal.

South Indian Languages

- 1) **Paschimi** --- Developed from Southern Brahmi. Used in Gujarath,

Kathiawad, Nasik, Khandesh, Satara, Hyderabad, Mysore, Konkan etc. Development period was from 5th century to 9th century.

2) **Madhya Desi** --- Also shows similarities to Northern and Southern Brahmi. Used in Madhyapradesh, Bundela, Hyderabad etc.

3) **Telugu and Kannada** --- Mother of present Telugu and Kannada (Kannadam) language. Development period was from 5th century to 14th century. Used in Sholapur, Bijapur, South Maharashtra, Belagam, Darawad, Karawad, Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore etc. After 14th century it dissociated into Kannada and Telugu scripts.

4) **Malayalam** --- Used for writing Malayalam language in Malabar, Travancore, Kochin, Kanniyakumari, Hosdurg, Kasaragod etc. Shows very strong similarity with Tamil.

5) **Grantha** --- Mother of present Grantha. Used to write Malayalam and Sanskrit languages. Grantha script is used in Tamil Nadu for printing Sanskrit books. This paved way for development of Tulu, Tamil and Malayalam scripts.

6) **Kalinga** --- Used in places in Kalinga from 7th to 15th century.

7) **Vattzhuth, Tamil** --- This shows similarities to Malayalam script. In certain books this scripts, Vattezhuth and Tamil is given differently. Time used was from 7th century to 14th century.

Translation Activity - 6

Tanjore temple's beauty is equal to beauty of Madurai Temple of Tamil Nadu. People from Kerala, Canara, Andhra, Orissa, Bengal and



from other countries come and understand the cultural and historical heritage of Temple. This temple is estimated that it's built during the monarchy of Chola Kings. It's *Thazhikkudam* (top part of the temple) has a weight of 15 elephants and it's estimated that it's kept there by rolling down from a mountain made by sand. Tanjore temple's shadow doesn't touch the earth. People of India come here to

understand historical as well as cultural heritage and get the blessings of *Tanjavoorappan* or Lord Shiva.

Translation Activity - 7

A much celebrated scholar of Indian anthropology, Prof. L. K. Anantha Krishna Iyer shall be remembered for his invaluable contributions towards the introduction, growth and development of academic discipline of Anthropology through his exceptional caliber, hard work and integrity but also for his innovative approaches in the practice of the discipline. His contributions either in terms of the exhaustive socio-cultural descriptions of tribes and castes of South India or the analysis of their customs and practices singularly, remain as the baseline data for the anthropological researches even today crossing the barriers of time and space. What made it possible perhaps is his display of extraordinary brilliance in vision, insight and cognition, both conceptual and methodological, in understanding the disciplinary subject and in its application in specific socio-cultural and historical contexts. Working within the constraints, either institutional and/or technical, he attempted in his own possible ways to practice the discipline situating it within its context of its practice rather than origin. Living and practicing the subject much down the line of this lived legend, I certainly am not in a position to state whether or not this was a direct upshot of his deliberate attempts to shape a new horizon for the disciplinary practice, but without much of hesitation I would like to propose possibly that was an outcome of the predicaments that he encountered in undertaking the academic research of his own country people as 'other' and his specific socio-cultural locale of belonging to that same 'other'. Against this backdrop the present paper is an attempt to explore the underlying methodological contextualizations evident in the writings of Prof. L. K. Anantha Krishna Iyer in order to understand his tremendous long sightedness about the scope and objective of the discipline that flares much

beyond its conventional outlook. Lived and practiced during the formation and growth of the discipline in the country, Ananthakrishnan's works mostly limited to the tribes and castes – their physical characteristics, socio-cultural history, and the social institutions and so on. The paper begins with a brief bio-sketch of the scholar; this is done with the intention of placing him within the intellectual/academic and their socio-cultural locale of his historical times.

Translation Activity - 8

Tigalari (Tigaḷāri lipi) is a southern Brahmic script used in the Coastal and Malenadu regions of Karnataka, also prevalent in Kasaragod district of Kerala. It evolved from the Grantha script. It bears high similarity and relationship to its sister script Malayalam, which also evolved from the Grantha. It was mainly used by Tulu-speaking Brahmins like Shivalli Brahmins and Kannada speaking Havyaka Brahmins and Kota Brahmins to write Vedic mantras and other Sanskrit religious texts. Sanskrit is the main language of the script. But some Kannada and Tulu works are also available. It is currently not used to write the Kannada and Tulu languages as they use the Kannada script for documentation. Tigalari was proposed for inclusion in Unicode in 2011. [2][3] Thousands of manuscripts have been found in this script such as Vedas, Upanishads, Jyotisha, Dharmashastra, Purana and many more. Most works are in Sanskrit. However, some Kannada manuscripts are also found such as Gokarna Mahatmyam etc. The popular 16th-century work 'Kaushika Ramayana' written in Old Kannada language by Battaleshwara of Yana, Uttara Kannada is found in this script. Mahabharata of 15th century written in this script in Tulu language is also found. But earlier to this several 12th–13th century Sanskrit manuscripts of Madhvacharya are also found. The Honnavar in Uttara Kannada District is known for its Samaveda manuscripts. Other manuscripts like Devi Mahatmyam, from the 15th century and two epic poems written in the 17th century, namely Sri Bhagavata and Kaveri have also been found in Tulu Language. The script is used all over Canara and Malenadu regions of Karnataka. Many manuscripts are also found Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Shimoga and Kasaragod district of Kerala. There are

innumerable manuscripts found in this region. The major language of manuscripts is Sanskrit, mainly the works of Veda, Jyotisha and other Sanskrit epics. Today the usage of the script has decreased. It is still used in parts of Kanara region and traditional maṭhas of undivided Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada Districts. The National Mission for Manuscripts has conducted several workshops on Tigalari script. Dharmasthala and the Ashta Mathas of Udupi have done significant work in preserving the script. Several studies and research work has been done on Tigalari script. Keladi houses over 400 manuscripts in Tigalari script.

Let's Prepare Short Notes

1. Malayalam is language.....field also.
2. India is a land.....14th century.
3. Tanjore temple's.....Lord Shiva.
4. A much.....times.
5. Tigalari.....script.

Reader who write answer for the above questions ;

- ✓ *Can read and write Grantha Script easily.*
- ✓ *Understand the vowel signs and complex conjuncts.*
- ✓ *Complex structured words are identified*
- ✓ *Can translate Grantha to native language and vice versa.*

புராணம்

(முதல் திவி சுலபந் வுஸ்து)

Prarambha

(*Grantha Script Work Book*)

